

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 16.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1899.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2049.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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STAYED IT OUT COLUMBIA IN COURT AGAIN

BY MR. WM. EASSIE

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WM. EASSIE.

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HE TELLS OF THEIR HOME

A Nicely Furnished Cottage—Ad-
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Protest Against Confirmation of the Sale to Captain Evans—Several Affidavits Filed.

Dancing Red Cross Men Could
Not Quit Early.

THEY MAY BE PUNISHED

An Understanding and a Positive
Order—Maj. Wood and Pass-
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It is reported that a number of the
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It is said that when the dance was
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"A number of weeks ago when
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but it is said he did not wish to do
so as he did not consider the ball
first class on account of the lack of
society. The Engineers who had ball
tickets had passes to 6 the
next morning."

The members of the Hospital Corps
are very sorry such a state of affairs
has been brought about to mar what
was in every other way an enjoyable
party.

KIHEI AND OTHERS.

The Kihei figures yesterday
were \$6 bid and \$7.50 asked. The
biggest transfer of the day was
200 shares at \$7.50. There were
quite a number of sales at \$7
and a few at \$6. There were
some disquieting rumors, but
these had no effect on the mar-
ket, which opened strong and
closed the same.

Now, therefore, your petitioners, for
the reasons herein set forth and for
other good and sufficient reasons do
hereby respectfully petition this Hon-
orable Court to refuse to confirm said
sale so made and to declare the same
null and void, and to order a re-open-
ing of the bidding at said sale, a re-
sale of said steamship at such time and
place as shall seem meet and equitable,
and your petitioners will ever pray.

This protest and petition is based
upon the affidavit hereto attached and
made a part hereof, and upon such
other affidavits as shall be filed herein
and upon all the pleadings and exhibits
heretofore filed in the Clerk's office of
this Court.

Dated, Honolulu, February 23rd, 1899.

AFFIDAVIT OF W. J. SMITH.

W. J. Smith, being first duly sworn
on his oath deposes and says that he
is a sea-faring man and has been cap-
tain of steamships for the period of
ten years, and has followed his profes-
sion for the period of twenty-eight
years, and that he is acquainted with
the steamship City of Columbia and
was her navigating officer from the city
of Seattle to the port of Honolulu dur-
ing the last trip of said steamship from
said City of Seattle to said Honolulu,
and that from said port of Honolulu he
navigated said steamship to the port of
Hilo, and that from said port of Hilo
he had charge of and navigated said
steamship City of Columbia to the
port of Honolulu, where she now lies;

that he is thoroughly familiar with the
boat, her boilers, boats, engines, ap-

"The plot thickens" in the City of Columbia case. It is proposed to make a fight to invalidate the sale to Capt. Evans. Documents were filed yesterday. Kinney, Ballou & McClaranas are the attorneys. This is the petition, headed "Protest against confirmation of sale, and for a re-opening of bidding and a new sale," the plaintiffs being W. J. Smith, et al.

Your petitioners and protestants, Irel, tackle and furniture, and every

part and parcel thereof, and that he

had such knowledge on and prior to the

1st day of February, A. D. 1899; that

Honorable Court dated the 24th day of

January, A. D. 1899, the Marshal of

the Republic of Hawaii was command-

ed and directed to sell the Steamship

City of Columbia in the neighborhood

of 175 tons of coal of the value of

\$9.50 a ton, that there was on

an auction at the Station House, at

that time an electric plant and search

light of the value of \$1500; and that

there was at that time on said City of

Columbia furniture, apparel, tackle,

boats, anchors, boilers, engines, ma-

chinery of the value of \$10,000; and at

that time said City of Columbia, togeth-

er with all her appurtenances, was of

the value of \$30,000.

AFFIDAVIT OF NG FONG.

Ng Fong, being first duly sworn, on
his oath deposes and says that he is a

resident of the City of Honolulu and

a member and representative of a

certain syndicate, composed of Chinese

residing in the said City of Honolulu;

that said syndicate has examined said

steamship City of Columbia at numer-

ous times prior to the 21st day of Feb-

ruary, A. D. 1899, for the purpose of

procuring a steamship and pur-

chasing said steamship City of Colum-

bia at the sale of the same which took

place on the 21st of February, A. D.

1899, at noon; that said affiant was

on his way to attend said sale at said time

and thought that he would be at the

place of said sale at the hour of 12

o'clock and intended so to do, and at

or near the hour of 12 o'clock was with

in a very short distance of the place of

said sale on his way to the same; that

upon arriving at the place of said sale

he found no one present at said place

of sale; and to all appearances there

was nothing to indicate that a sale was

to take place or had taken place; that

affiant then supposing that he must

have been mistaken in the day on

which the sale was to have taken

place, returned to his place of business

on King street; and upon his arrival

Peter Nalau, who had knowledge of

affiant's intention to be present at and

to bid at said sale, came to said store

and informed this affiant that said sale

had taken place; that affiant and the

said syndicate were ready, willing and

able to bid more than \$1500 for the

purchase of said steamship and were

ready, willing and able to bid the sum

of \$10,000 if necessary for said steam-

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**COLUMBIA IN
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**A Letter From the Chief Hawaii-
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HE TELLS OF THEIR HOME

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tured—A Hint on Prospects.**

say "Come on boys, there is enough
for all." I am going to close now as it
is getting time for bed.

WM. EASSIE.

A letter has been received from Wm.
Miller, who is so well known in Honolu-
lu and who not long ago started out
for the Klondike.

The writer states that he made the
trip easily, doing it with ease. He has
reached Rampart City and will stay
there for a time. He has a lot of work
ordered in his line; that is, making
cabins, chairs, etc. He reports that
everything is very high priced and
thinks Honolulu is about the best place
yet. He has met a number of Honolulu
people and they are all anxious to get
back home; that is, of course, after
they have made their fortunes.

CALLS ON CANADA.

Capt. Haake, the captain of the
schooner Labrador, formerly a Victoria
sealing schooner, which was captured
near Maui some months ago while
captain and crew were trying to smuggle
opium into the Islands, and who was
sentenced to a long term of im-
prisonment by the authorities there, is
endeavoring to get the Canadian
authorities to interest themselves in
his case.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

Contractors and Others Now Pro-
posing to Organize.

On account of the friction and con-
fusion over the Beretania street school
building, contractors and others here
interested in building have decided to
organize on the basis of the follow-
ing:

First. To join in one association all
mechanics, manufacturers and dealers
of good repute, doing business in the
City of Honolulu, island of Oahu,
whose vocation connects them, wholly
or generally, with the industry of
building, either as an employing con-
tractor in any branch of the building
business, or as a manufacturer or
dealer in material used or employed
in the erection of buildings or other
structures.

Second. To establish and maintain
among the individual so associated a
just and equitable system of dealing
and a uniformity in commercial usages
by rules and regulations; to acquire,
preserve or disseminate valuable in-
formation regarding the business in
which they are severally engaged.

Third. To procure (either by lease
or purchase), furnish and maintain
suitable rooms for the use of its mem-
bers for meeting rooms, offices and
other purposes.

Fourth. To establish and enforce a
system of arbitration for the settle-
ment of all disputes or controversies
which may arise between its members
or between its members and their em-
ployees and other persons.

Fifth. To join or otherwise act in
concert with other organizations of
Employers of Labor, for the purpose
of arbitrating all questions of dispute
which may arise between said organiza-
tion and the members thereof or
any of them or between any of them
and their employees. To the end that
all matters of difference between the
Employers of Labor and their em-
ployees may be amicably settled and
adjusted without resort to strikes or
lockouts.

AN AGED SISTER.

Death of Convent Teacher Who
Came Here in 1859.

Sister Alaida, of the Catholic Sisters
Convent, died yesterday morning at
5:30. The immediate cause of death
was pneumonia, but she had been al-
luding for some time having had a bad
attack of the grip. The funeral will
take place this morning at 7 o'clock
from the Catholic Cathedral with re-
quiem mass. Friends of deceased are
kindly invited.

Sister Alaida was a member of the
band of Sisters which arrived here in
1859. She was the first music teacher
in the city and has for forty years ac-
tuated in that capacity in the convent.
She has instructed many of the young
ladies of prominent families of Honolu-
lu. Her death will be mourned by
all who knew her kind and gentle dis-
position.

A Church Rule.

The Portuguese people at Punahoa
have been greatly excited by the fact
that one of their number who died
some time ago, a young Portuguese
lady, had been refused burial in the
Catholic cemetery.

On the authority of Father Clement
it is stated that she was refused Cath-
olic burial because she had married
against the law of her church, which
does not allow divorced people to
marry again when both are Catholic,
married by a Catholic priest. The fam-
ily unfortunately neglected to call the
priest before her death to reconcile her
with the church and procure for her a
burial on Catholic ground by a Cath-
olic priest.

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these had no effect on the market,
which opened strong and closed
the same.

The real new thing in Kihel is
that a hut has been buying and
is buying for the purpose of sell-
ing at San Francisco at \$12.50 or
more. It is to these people and
to the investors that the stock
is now going. The belief is that
there will be sufficient knowl-
edge in San Francisco of the
plantation's outlook to assure
a ready sale of the stock. Geo.
H. Paris was mentioned as the
man who would take the shares
to the coast.

This protest and petition is based
upon the affidavits hereto attached and
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she is thoroughly familiar with the

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(Continued on Page Five.)

Practice March.

Regimental drill took place last
night. The night was lovely and the
members turned out well. From the
drill shed the regiment marched to
Alaiai where the battalions were put
through a number of evolutions. All
the companies did well. The band was
in attendance and furnished lively
music.

A HOME AFFAIR

Two Local Societies Meet at a Valley Residence.

A PAIR OF AMERICAN BRANCHES

Sons and Daughters of the Revolution—Roll Call—Program. A Captain Speaks.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Hawaiian Society of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution held its annual meeting last night at the residence of Chief Justice Judd. There are at present 56 members on the roll, and of these there was a goodly gathering last evening.

The following were present: President and Mrs. Dole, Justice and Mrs. Judd, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Pratt, Mr. S. M. Ballou, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Atherton, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Case, Capt. and Mrs. Draper, Mr. H. Waterhouse, Mr. J. Waterhouse, Mrs. Jonathan Shaw, Miss Susanna Patch, W. J. Forbes and Miss Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. Wood, Walkane, Lieut. Pond and wife, Iroquois, Miss Hopper, Miss Judd, Misses Cooke, Mrs. Thrall, Misses Alexander, Mrs. Girvin, Misses Paty, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Stockbridge, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Forbes, Miss Needham, Mrs. E. C. Damon, Miss Cartwright, Miss Treat, Miss Pope, Mrs. Sturgeon, Mrs. Geo. Renton, Miss M. A. Chamberlain, Mrs. W. H. Bailey and daughter, Miss Benner, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocken, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Parmalee, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Waity, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mott-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Mr. and Mrs. E. Benner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Guilek, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Mott-Smith.

The evening's entertainment opened with a piano duet by Mrs. and Miss Judd. The next number was a poem read by Prof. Hosmer entitled "Par Vobiscum; A Peace Jubilee Ode." This poem was first read at a banquet and reception of the Illinois Society of Sons of American Revolution tendered the returned Spanish war veterans at Chicago on Nov. 2, 1898, the anniversary of the disbandment of Washington's army in 1783.

Prof. Wm. D. Alexander then read Rudyard Kipling's latest poem entitled "Take up the White Man's Burden." This poem is supposed to be a direct appeal to America. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith rendered a difficult duet with the piano and violincello. Chief Justice Judd then made a few introductory remarks in which he introduced the speaker of the evening, Capt. Wallin, Morgan-Draper of the U. C. Vol. Eng. now stationed in Honolulu. The following are extracts from Capt. Draper's speech:

It seemed a strange thing to the speaker when he had first read of installation of Hawaiian Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, little dreaming that before long he would be honored by an invitation to speak before its members, and that a war should have been successfully waged which would have as one of its first results the making of the Islands American territory. He referred to the Engineer corps, of which he is a part, and delineated in stirring terms the patriotism, the great bond of sympathetic feeling that ran throughout the American people when in the late war the call to arms was sounded.

Not until 1876, and the Centennial Exposition, the celebration of the Nation's one hundredth birthday did the people appreciate the rich store of history contained in that one hundred years and of the colonial period preceding it. Till then it was considered un-American, uppish, to have had a grandfather or to allude to one's ancestry. There was first felt that throb of pride and joy by those who legitimately say "he was my grandpa" in regard to any of the heroic men of those historic days; and as it is possible to trace farther back the thrill becomes stronger. It makes good and patriotic citizens. The abiding example of their ancestors is ever before them to nerve them to noble deeds.

Peace societies may meet and pass resolutions of peace, but war is as natural to man as it is for him to breathe. The time when disputes will be settled by peace conventions is far distant. The speaker referred in deep and

stirring words to the Father of his country and in conclusion said: "We are all Americans now. What we have been in the past is but a chapter closed in your history and in ours. In the future there can be but one country and one flag."

A Bank for Hilo.

W. H. Shearman of Salt Lake City returned to the States by the Australia. Mr. Shearman is in Uncle Sam's paymaster department, and was down here for his health and for the winding up of his career in the service.

Mr. Shearman, who is a man of capital, was greatly struck with the possibilities of the Islands. He intends to return soon and will probably at once start a bank in Hilo. He has already completed most of the necessary arrangements.

CASE MADE OUT

Material is Scarce, Say Local Contractors.

Beretania Street School Contract. Lumber and Brick—The Comparison.

Local contractors are up in arms. They deny absolutely that there is any combination among them such as Minister Cooper is reported to have said existed.

In speaking about the high bids for the Beretania school Minister Cooper, it is reported, compared the price paid for the Palama school and the bids for the present structure, there being about \$9,000 difference.

"Such a comparison is unfair to us," remarked a prominent contractor yesterday afternoon. "Conditions have materially changed since the contract for the Palama school, so much so, in fact, that Mr. Patzig will have a difficult time to come out even with it.

"Why," he said, "it is next to impossible to get bricks and lumber in any quantity at present. Orders by large lumber firms which were placed long ago, are not filled yet, and when you do get it the price is much higher than formerly."

"We most certainly do not like the idea of this contract being let in San Francisco or any other outside place," remarked another when informed that Minister Cooper intended to invite bids in San Francisco. "We have done our best considering the present conditions. The talk of a ring is nonsense. We have written to the San Francisco Builders' Exchange presenting our side of the matter, and it will probably be a difficult thing to obtain bids there."

Again, in regard to the comparison made between Palama and the one under discussion at present, it is said that there is a difference between the requirements of the two structures that makes the cost of the Beretania school a couple of thousands more than that in Palama."

The contractors are not worrying much as each one has more work than he can accomplish for some time. The fact probably tended to make the bids a little high. The only bad results they look for is that people will become afraid of the "ring" and will hesitate in placing orders for building.

AT THE AVIT IN RESPONSE.

Col. Soper Replies to Part of Motion for a Bond.

On Monday there was filed in Circuit Court a motion that plaintiffs in the big suit against the Waialua Company be required to provide an indemnity bond. The motion was supported by an affidavit by Jos. B. Atherton, president of the Waialua Company. Yesterday John H. Soper, one of the plaintiffs in the case, filed in Circuit Court this affidavit.

And now comes John H. Soper of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, one of the plaintiffs herein, and being duly sworn upon oath deposes and says:

That this deponent is informed by certain of the subscribers to the stock of the Waialua Agricultural Co., and believes the same to be true, as upon such belief and information alleges, that the assessments on the capital stock of the said company are levied and paid by all of the subscribers to said stock, including the Honolulu subscribers to the stock now in litigation in the above entitled cause;

That the said Waialua Agricultural Company is receiving such payments and issuing therefor receipts, copy of which is hereto attached, marked Exhibit A, and made a part hereof;

That by reason of the foregoing, no loss is being suffered by said Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd., and the same is not being called upon to borrow any money, nor is it likely so to be;

That deponent is of limited means and is financially unable to give a greater bond than that already required by the Court and filed herein;

EXPENSIVE MAGAZINE

LONDON.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jerome, of New York, is about to start a magazine on new lines. It will be sumptuously bound and sold at a guinea per copy. Her son, Mr. Winston Churchill, will assist her in conducting it, and the list of contributors will include Emperor William and other royal personages."

HARRY W. FLINT

Member of the Bennington's Company Sends News.

OLD GLORY WAS NAILED UP

The Flag Raising on Wake Island. Date Jan. 17—Duties of Officers in Guam.

Ex. Australia:

CANOPY-TOP Buggies.

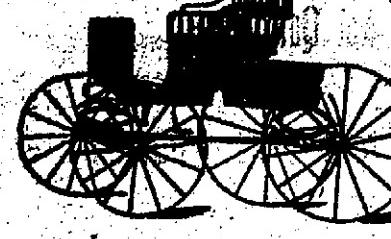
In six different styles.

STRICTLY UP-TO-DATE; With or without Rubber Tires.

CUTUNDER

Buggy

Latest Style. Rubber Tires.



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Fort Street. - - - Above Club Stables.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price, and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

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TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

Smokers' Articles.

Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO—a specialty.

Cor. Fort and Merchant Sts. - - - Honolulu.

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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

BALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soil by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GRANULATED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Metropolitan Meat Company

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE. 2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE. 3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE. 2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Hydrocephalus, Cures Bladder and other Diseases, Cures Glandular Swelling, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles \$2.95, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—enough to effect a permanent cure in the greatest majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DAVE COMPANY Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Parveyors to Oceanside and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

NEW HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

BOYS OF HAWAII

Aug. Conradt and Will Cornwell
in the Klondike.

SURVIVE TWO SHIPWRECKS

Company Comes to Grief—Claims
Staked Out—Mr. Miller—Eassie
Rampart City.

Christian Conradt has received a letter from his brother August, who left here to join a Klondike expedition. August is at Rampart City, or was on October 21, 1892, when the mail came out. The young man says:

You no doubt will be very much surprised to hear that Willie Cornwell and I have left our Happy Home on the S. S. Dawson City and are now at Rampart City with "Billie" Eassie. I suppose you have already heard from the coast that Willie came up from San Francisco to join us. I was surprised when he put in an appearance while the Dawson City was hard and fast on a sand bar and was sorry that he had left San Francisco to find us in such filth.

Ever since we left St. Michael we have had a hard time of it on the river, running on sand bars and getting firewood for the steamer.

After much hard work and getting as far as St. James Mission we were unfortunately cast on a sand bar by the swift current. You know the river runs at the rate of six miles an hour. When we struck shallow water the captain stopped the engines only to be carried on this bar in just about two minutes.

We realized the dangerous condition our boat was in and commenced right away to get her freight off, for the river was falling about a foot each day. We worked night and day, but as fast as we would discharge out of the ship the river would fall and in just five days after we struck we waded around in water only knee deep, so you can imagine how fast the water dropped at that time of the year. This was after the rainy season was over and all the tributaries frozen up, thus causing the drop.

It was hard work getting everything out of her. On top of this, to see our boat high and dry on land was what I call hard luck. Don't you? The captain, who was acting manager, said it was utterly impossible to save the steamer, and we decided to winter at St. James Mission. The S. S. Dawson City still lies on the sand bar and all the old-timers and Indians say she will surely be broken up by the ice next spring.

As the company lives no more without a boat, Willie and I decided to take the first boat to Rampart City to join "Billie" Eassie again. On the night of September 30 there came into St. James Mission a small tug boat, called the Governor Stoneman—and guess who we found on board? Mr. Miller, from home, the old gentleman who had the cabinet shop in Hotel street. He was so glad to meet us that he nearly cried.

We boarded the tug and asked the captain to let us work our way to Rampart City. After some talk he agreed to let us have the whole of the hurricane deck to ourselves, and we accepted with pleasure. We left the next morning and had to saw and split wood to pay our way. We had not gone sixty miles when we were shipwrecked for the second time on the Yukon. The Governor Stoneman ran on a bar exactly the same way as our boat had done only a few weeks before, giving us a second unpleasant experience on a stranded river steamer. The captain gave her up at once and took ashore everything of value. We had been in camp two days when a large steamer called the Monarch came along and picked us all up. The fare required for passage to Rampart was \$15 and Will and I told them we would pay when we reached the place and not before. It seemed like old times at home when the purser gave us staterooms. Will and I cleaned up a bit, for when we went aboard we had on our heavy Klondike boots and blue denims. It was fine to get a bath and have clean clothes again.

It took the Monarch two days to make Rampart and we were quite surprised to find it such a city. There are about 400 cabins. There are seven stores and besides saloons, restaurants, saw mills and a population of 2,000. The U. S. Government has a detachment of fifty soldiers here under Lieut. Bell. We found quite a Hawaiian colony. The members included Mr. Eassie, Mr. Scott, Gus Maurer, Frank Grace and Ed Hopkins and wife. With Mr. Miller, Willie and myself it made a sensible total. Mr. Eassie was at the steamer to meet me, for he had heard about the Dawson City's loss and had written me to come up to Rampart and join him, but the letter did not reach me. He took Will and I to his cabin and we will work for him till we go in for ourselves.

Cornwell and I have staked claims 9 and 13 on Gold Pan creek and they say it is rich up there. Our information came from a reliable man in the military. The creek is twenty miles from here and we walked to it in one day in a deep snow. It was mighty hard tramping. While there we slept in a shack just a rough cabin, a roof without any walls. We were cold, as we had not brought along enough blankets. We came back to Rampart all the way on the ice and it was fine, smooth traveling. We have also acquired lots in Rampart and will stake more claims in a week or so. Rampart will be the best boomed town in Alaska next year. Everybody says it is going to be a bigger place than Dawson, and 150,000 cattle.

Then will be the time when we will be able to make some money.

They pay men \$10 a day wages here and it does not cost so much to live as it did last year. It seems to be all a chance affair here, but if I fail to strike gold, I can always make a good living working for someone else. The ground is covered with snow all the time now and the temperature averages about zero. I do not mind the cold one bit, and while working I wear a sweater, woolen trousers, heavy underwear and Indian shoes. In the evening when I take a walk about the city I put on my fur.

I like it very much here and never before enjoyed better health. I weighed myself the other night and I tipped the scales at 195 pounds. I'd give anything to be home in the football game this year.

Give my aloha and the aloha of all the boys here to inquiring friends.

Aged Father Dead.

News is received of the death of the father of C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company and of T.G. Ballentyne, the insurance agent. John Ballentyne, the deceased, was 75 years of age and had for many years been prominent in business and social circles at the family home, Brampton, Canada. Besides the two brothers of Honolulu there is another brother and there are two sisters. The death occurred on Jan. 30, 1899, and the funeral was held on the 2nd of February.

SOLD FOR A SONG

Notorious City of Columbia Under Hammer.

Fetches But \$1,500—Only Two Bidders—Capt. Harry Evans Is Now the Owner.

At last the elephant has been disposed of. In other words the City of Columbia has been sold. Yesterday Marshal Brown put the steamer up to be sold at any price that might be offered. Some weeks ago she was put up for sale with an upset price of something over \$20,000. Hardly that was realized yesterday.

When the bidding started Harry Evans offered Auctioneer Morgan \$500. Some one in the crowd who didn't want to see a sacrifice, offered \$1,000. Evans immediately came back with \$1,500 in such a business-like way that his rival was scared out. There were no other bids, so the hammer fell and the steamer of many lawsuits was sold for \$1,500.

The price paid is ridiculous. According to good authorities there is several hundred dollars worth of coal in her. She had been renewed throughout just prior to her trip down and the fixtures alone are worth several times what was paid. Capt. Evans says he will tear her up and sell her piece by piece, unless he can get his price.

Another Victim Cured.

What a Honolulu Lady Has to Say of Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills.

Many people are skeptical about taking so-called patent medicines, but a few testimonials as given below ought to convince the most skeptical that all remedies are not without merit.

Home testimonials certainly must be accepted as being first class and positive proof of the curative features of a remedy. Watch this space for a series of testimonials of people well and favorably known.

Mrs. Grace Dodd, 524 Young street, says: "I was troubled with enlarge-ment of the liver; suffered severe pains in my right side and lame back for two years. After consulting a local physician and taking medicines of all kinds and failing to get relief I purchased a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and soon was relieved of the severe pains, could enjoy a good sleep and am satisfied the Pills cured me."

Doan's Kidney and Backache Pills can be obtained at the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Fort Street, at 50c a box.

COST OF A DROUGHT

What the drought of the last few years has cost New South Wales has been estimated, and the estimate makes up a bit of very doleful arithmetic. The folks of the colony have shrunk from 60,000,000 to 40,000,000, representing a loss of 20,000,000 sheep. If to this is added the loss of natural increase, the shrinkage amounts to 50,000,000 sheep, enough, that is, to equip a considerable sized colony. In addition, there has been a loss of nearly 300,000 horses and 150,000 cattle.

A GRAND CAREER

Tribute Paid to the Memory of Miss Willard.

NAMED AS A SAINTED ONE

Her Self-Sacrificing Life and Successful Work—Afternoon of Reading and Remarks.

An especially interesting meeting was held by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Tuesday afternoon in the Central Union Church parlors to commemorate the anniversary of Miss Willard's death.

The exercises opened with a responsive reading prepared for the occasion, led by Rev. Mr. Kincaid, and the singing of the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." These were followed by prayer and the crusade hymn—

"Give to the winds thy fears,
Hope, and be undismayed."

So inspiring a theme as the beautiful life of Miss Willard could not fail to be of deep interest, but when presented by a speaker so happy in thought and expression as the Rev. Mr. Kincaid, it was sufficient to hold the audience spellbound. The sixty or more ladies present listened with the closest attention to the Rev. and gentleman's eloquent encomy of this apostle of truth in all its forms. Among other things Rev. Mr. Kincaid said was that he felt that instead of dwelling upon the lives of the early saints we should recognize the saints of the present day. Frances Willard was favored with a good ancestry, men and women of sterling moral qualities for generations back. A good mother and noble father, good literature—chiefly the Bible and Uncle Tom's Cabin—had much to do in forming the unique character of this great and saintly woman. As a leader and organizer of a Woman's College and the liberal salary of \$4000—which were offered her, she sacrificed to enter a work neither popular nor lucrative—but which in the end brought to her distinction and honor.

She died, loved by all women, and honored by all men.

"On Heights of Power," a hymn composed by Miss Willard as a tribute to white Ribboners, was very sweetly sung by four young ladies from Kawaiahae seminary, accompanied by Miss Hammond.

Following this was an interesting paper by Mrs. Whitney.

Miss Coan read from a memorial by Lady Henry Somerset and Hannah Whitehall Smith, English ladies and close friends of Miss Willard.

Mrs. Williams, of Minneapolis, in a voice that was tremulous with emotion, spoke of Miss Willard as a personal friend—as one who always saw the best in everybody.

Mrs. Waterhouse had experienced the sad pleasure of attending a memorial service in Westminster chapel, led by Lady Henry Somerset and Mrs. H. W. Smith.

A collection was then taken for the promotion of the work, two dollars of the amount to be sent to Headquarters as part of the "National Memorial Organizing Fund" for the extension of the W. C. T. U.

The meeting closed with singing "Gently, Lord, oh gently lead us through this vale of smiles and tears"—instead of "sighs and tears," a change suggested by Miss Willard.

Lovely flowers were contributed by a gentleman who had a great admiration for Miss Willard's noble character.

The above is from the report of the W. C. T. U. Secretary, Mrs. R. Jay Greene.

PRESIDENT AT BOSTON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President will leave Washington at 7 p. m. February 15th on a special train for Boston, where he will attend the banquet of the Home Market Club. He will not decide until he reaches Boston whether he will address the Massachusetts Legislature.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY ALWAYS PROVES EFFECTUAL.

There are no better medicines on the market than Chamberlain's. We have used the Cough Remedy when all others failed, and in every instance it proved effectual. Almost daily we hear the virtues of Chamberlain's remedies extolled by those who have used them. This is not an empty puff, paid for at so much a line, but is voluntarily given in good faith, in the hope that suffering humanity may try these remedies and, like the writer, be benefited.—From the Glenville (W. Va.) Pathfinder. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. all druggists and dealers.



COMMISSARY GENERAL EGAN.

A NOTED SOLDIER.

A Very Interesting Address Given of General Eagan.

As an executive he ranks very high, and is, perhaps, the most vigorous and effective administrator since the days of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, a former Quartermaster General, and easily the greatest bureau chief the War Department ever had. Gen. Eagan did not hesitate to countermand the orders, even of the Secretary of War, when that official directed supplies to be sent to Montauk Point which were not authorized. When Gen. Alger, with considerable heat, called Gen. Eagan before him and asked why the Commissary General had dared to countermand his order, the General replied: "Because the Secretary was violating the law." The affair went no farther than the warning injunction not to do it again. And, in the midst of the war, it is a well known fact that President McKinley himself regarded Gen. Eagan, and said so, as being the right man in the right place.

He has many of the characteristics of his race. He is brave, but very impulsive. He is a good friend and also a good hater, but always fights in the open. Like all positive characters, he has strong friends and strong enemies. Gen. Eagan is an affectionate father and husband, and is devoted to his family. He enjoys in the circle of a happy home the love and quiet that so many men in public station, who are driven by the cares and distractions of office, are largely denied, or who have never known the haven and blessing of such a home.

Hilo Land Lease.

Building leases of three different lots in Hilo were sold yesterday at the Executive building. J. G. Serrao took lot 21, for \$400, upset price \$200; condition that a \$2,000 house be erected on it. Lot 22, with same upset price and conditions, went to H. S. Pratt for \$300. C. H. Brown purchased the bathing lot on the beach for \$25 a year, with the privilege of the Government taking it back at will.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO..

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

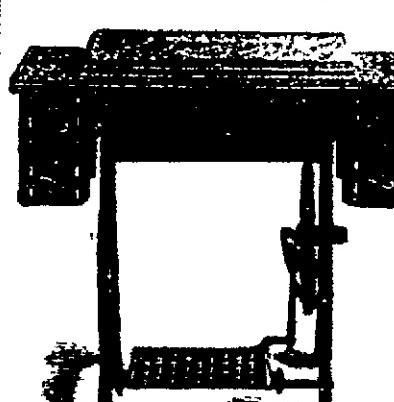
"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money! Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.
We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz.

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

READ THE ADVERTISER

75 Cents a Month.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Sideboards

THE VERY LATEST STYLES.

HANDSOME

SOFA COVERS

Down Pillows

... ANY SIZE.

A New Line of

WARDROBES.

Repairs and Upholstering

'A SPECIALTY.'

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (In white and blue, white and green.) Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Lenders in 1858

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1890.

CUBA AND HAWAII.

Several correspondents, with reputation for veracity, state that the extreme suffering and distress in Cuba has disappeared. It is believed that suffering from hunger has ended. Food from the States is still given with more or less discretion. The mild climate of the Island and its great fertility enables food to be raised quickly. But there is at present little comfort in living, as the cash capital of the Island has been exhausted.

We, of Hawaii, congratulate the Cubans on the expulsion of the Spaniards. We feel deeply grateful to them for rebelling against Spanish rule. In making such noble sacrifices for independence, or self government, they have suffered intensely, ruined their sugar plantations, and have lost several hundred thousand persons by starvation, violent death, and disease. All of this heroic action by raising the price of sugar, has put several millions of dollars into the pocket of those who are interested in sugar stocks in these Islands.

Although thousands of poor people on the Mainland have contributed largely to aid those starving people, the heart of Hawaii has been cold and unreachable. To have given those Cubans any aid in their tribulations and distress would probably have laid us open to the charge of stimulating rebellion against the Spanish government with which we were at peace. We did indulge in tears at their miseries, but to have acted the part of the good Samaritan towards them would have made us accomplices in their rebellion. That Hawaii, with money to burn, by reason of the Cuban revolution, steadily refused to aid the starving revolutionists, was the best evidence of her inflexible purpose to be right before she was generous. The people of the Mainland had no similar delicacy of feeling.

MUGWUMPS.

The ratification of the treaty of Paris is due to the vote of Democratic Mugwumps. If these Democratic independent had a realizing sense of the moral depravity of Mugwumpism, they would have kept within party lines, and defeated the treaty. The bigoted party partisans who denounce independence in politics, become rather confused, when Mugwumpism pulls them out of a deep hole. On the one hand the Republican partisans shake their fingers at Senators Hoar and Hale, and shout, "how dare you vote against the policy of your party?" At the same time, in securing success for this policy, through Democratic votes, they are forced to say, "thank you Democratic Mugwumps for saving our policy from destruction. Mugwumpism is an excellent thing so long as it brings fish to our nets."

There is no better illustration of the value of the independent in politics than the action of the Senate. If there were no independents in politics, what would have been the situation of the treaty of Paris, when Republican Senators, in spite of party obligation, refused to ratify it? Failure of course, and with most serious consequences. Democratic Senators with their proverbial narrowness and lack of wisdom opposed the ratification of the treaty. The independence of a few of their number saved it. It requires a vast amount of charity in the Republicans to denounce the treason of independence in their own party, and then feel truly thankful for treason in the Democracy. The good orthodox New England deacon hotly denounced his Unitarian neighbor and gave his personal assurance of the everlasting damnation of all Unitarians. But when his Unitarian neighbor saved him from being gored to death by a vicious bull he observed that he "guessed some Unitarians might be saved, but he was again saving most of 'em." Both Republicans and Democrats hate Mugwumps but when a Mugwump gets them out of serious trouble, they take as confused a view of the service as the Deacon did of his neighbor.

THE POLYGAMOUS PROBLEM.

The author of *Pestus* alludes to England as a State polygamous of all coextensive territories. The United States has now fallen into polygamy in our ways regarding territory.

While petitions are now being sent to the House of Representatives from many parts of the country, protesting against the nomination of Mr. Robert of Utah to membership in the House, the nation admitting several millions of Polygamous polygamists and Malley brothers among whom even po-

lygamy would be an enlightened institution, is before Congress.

Desirable an Expansion is how will this serious question be disposed of by Congress? The laws of the United States positively forbid polygamy in the territories, while the laws of Great Britain permit unlimited polygamy in her territories. If the Philippines are a part of American territory, will Congress discriminate in favor of the Philippines? If it does not, and insists that the Philippines will not be fitted for self government, or be fitted to live under the Star of Empire, until polygamy ends, how will it enforce the laws?

From time immemorial the toleration of "heathendom" in India by Great Britain has been bitterly denounced by our religious press. What will it say, when a Malay merchant visits the Eastern states with a retinue of wives?

Expansion means a change of views on our part. It is just and proper that there should be a change. If we are to have a foothold in Asia, we must partially relinquish our high and perhaps speculative standards of morals, and allow the heathen some standing in court. John Morley says that the British have found that the enforcement of high principles in the colonies and dependencies is a political error. We shall finally agree with the British that too much principle will require too much bayonet.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

The study of animal intelligence should be given a prominent place in the schools. This can be done only by making it a serious study in the Normal schools, when teachers may be made proficient in the knowledge of animal psychology. Heretofore and now, man relying on the Biblical authority for holding dominion over beast and fowl and fish, has selfishly assumed that he is under no moral obligation to animals. The most devout men and women have persistently ignored the rights of animals. It has not occurred to them that animals have feeling and reason, or that they may, and probably do, have an important place in the moral world.

Prof. Ribot has published an article in France on the intelligence of animals, which throws some light on their mental operations. He drops the word "instinct" that has a most indefinite meaning, and is loosely used by people who have not studied animal thought. He relies largely on the admirable work of Prof. Romanes which should be used as a text book in every school. Regarding the elephant, he says: "He will tear up bamboo canes from the ground, break them with his feet, examine them, and repeat the operation until he has found one that suits him; he then seizes the branch with his trunk and uses it as a scraper to remove the leeches which adhere to his skin at some inaccessible part of his body." When the late King Kalakaua visited the city of Rangoon, he watched closely the elephant's employment in the lumber yards. He noticed that the files had gathered on the belly of one of them, and were annoying him. After stamping with his foot several times, he collected with his trunk a lot of small stones within reach of his trunk. Then with a skillful movement, he threw them under his body, and squarely hit the files. These acts, involving thought and experience, Prof. Ribot attempts to explain. But as we are sadly deficient in the knowledge of our own processes of reasoning, it is hardly possible that we should clearly comprehend the mental operations of animals.

If it is finally settled that animals as well as men are a part of the moral universe, a vast field of missionary work will be opened. In addition to the missionaries to the heathen, there will be missionaries to the kangaroos, missionaries to the apes of Borneo. Perhaps some of our restless politicians will be converted and open a University Extension among the Tramway's mules.

A LESSON LEARNED.

Gen. Ludlow now in command of Havana, in his testimony before the War Commission, stated that as a matter of fact, the campaign for the capture of Santiago was a race between the physical vigor of the troops and the Cuban malaria. His opinion is that if the campaign had been carried on upon purely military principles, as Gen. Miles desired the army would have been on its back before the date of the surrender.

Uncle Sam had no experience in conducting campaigns in the tropics. He now has it, and, after a hard, hot battle. A month's campaigning in Cuba taught the officers that West Point could not teach.

The fact that Cubans could not draw forth the comment that when a crematory is erected here the dead bodies will do the smoking in the process of the reduction of a corps to ashes there is no control of fire and subject. A Malay brother among whom even po-

JAPAN NOT KNOWN!

So much as been said in these islands about the desire of the Japanese government to promote colonization, and acquire new possessions, the recent language of Count Okuma on the subject is of high value. He says: "Japan has millions of acres of land still to develop, and we could with ease produce twice as much as we do at the present moment; therefore, for the present at any rate, we do not need to colonize."

The Advertiser has taken this view of the Japanese policy, in spite of assertion boldly made that these Islands were really desired by the Japanese government in past years.

The fact that the wages offered by the plantations here, amounted to five fold the rate prevailing in Japan, was quite sufficient to attract a very large immigration. If China or Japan offered the American mechanic \$16 per day instead of \$3, and taunted the American farmer with \$150 per month instead of \$30, the stampede to those countries would have almost depopulated some States. What was strictly an industrial or economic movement fostered and supported by our own people, was presented to the public as a political move. Some Japanese statement so treated it, and created suspicions regarding the immigration. The development of the unimproved lands in Japan will not be rapid, because they are largely interior lands, and the people prefer the level lands near the sea shore.

A traveler in the rural districts of Japan, in the interior, finds vast tracts of land under "no cultivation." The people do not use the products that may be raised on such lands.

Just as it was once believed east of the Mississippi that the lands west of that river consisted of a vast desert that would never have any value in agriculture, so the common people of Japan do not believe large quantities of land in Japan is of value. But keeping men in that country do not take that view. It is well known that only one-twelfth part of the Empire is under cultivation. The other parts are waiting for new methods of agriculture.

THE FLORIDA ORANGE.

The suffering people of Florida have learned much since the severe freeze of 1895, by which their citrus crops were destroyed. At that time many of the groves were abandoned—many other groves were uprooted, and the land was replanted with annual crops. A few close observers, however, noticed that the large tap roots of the orange trees were not injured. If the trunk of the tree, killed by frost, was promptly removed, and only the root remained, a bark graft inserted in the stump which had been cut to a level with the ground, it would produce fruit in the year following the grafting, owing to the enormous supply of fruit food in the large roots.

The craze for orange groves has passed in Florida. The reckless talk of the newspapers about the "fortunes in oranges" has ended. But with knowledge and experience, it is now settled that in spite of frosts, the orange crop may be made to yield a "farmer's profit." And thousands of people are thankful that it is so.

As time passes the people of America see the illusions of sudden wealth vanish, and they are gradually accepting the fact, that the destiny of the great majority of men is set at little more than a fair living. The history of orange culture in Florida is that of a people, undertaking a new business, becoming discomfited by adverse circumstances, but with pluck and intelligence finding and taking a better hold.

CHOATE AND DEPEW.

Chauncey M. Depew in the N. Y. Independent, discourses briefly on the character of his friend Joseph H. Choate. He relates this anecdote regarding a passage of arms between them:

At a dinner of the New England Society Mr. Choate, speaking before me, said that a reporter had called at his house asking him for a copy of his speech, and declaring that he had already secured a typewritten copy of the speech that I was to deliver, with the "laughter" and "applause" all marked in by me. In the course of Mr. Choate's speech he quoted, what was for him a very unusual thing, a stanza of poetry. It was rough newspaper poetry which came in pat, and suited very well the thing that he was saying.

When my chance came to respond, I said yes the reporter had called on me and in asking for copy had told me that Mr. Choate had come to his office and presented him with a speech, which contained a piece of poetry which, from its peculiar character, he judged Mr. Choate had written himself.

In the following number of the Independent, Mr. Choate discourses upon Mr. Depew. Both of these eminent

men say lovely things of each other, and scratch each other's backs in the sweet fraternal spirit of Saul and Jonathan. Prof. Alexander and Mr. D. Baldwin will recall the college days when Depew, a tall lank young fellow, would scud across the green in search of some freshman whom he was dragging into college politics, and the opinion of the "Brothers in Unity," that Depew in joining the "Lomonians" was weak and misguided.

And now, out of that class of '56 in Hale there is one U. S. Senator, and two justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No man living in the United States has a larger knowledge of the darker side of political methods than Mr. Depew, the great railway company, of which he was the "political" attorney for many years, and subsequently, the president, has been the object of plunder by every legislature of the State of New York since 1860. Only the most extraordinary management of the men in politics has prevented it from bleeding to death at the hands of the legislative blood suckers. If Mr. Depew should disclose in detail and truthfully what he knows about corruption in legislation, the story would shock all people, and make them despair of good government. But Mr. Depew, from the hour he left college, had an abiding faith, in the gradual elevation of the political sense of men. As an active politician he never was a reformer. The methods and aims of the two professions are largely irreconcilable. He liked to see the reformers at work, but in the interests of the property he represented he could give them little aid. It was not burglars, or forgers, or sneak thieves that he feared, but the legislative bandits that tried incessantly to "hold up his hands" as the representative of a great corporation. More than one governor of the State has demanded boddie as the prize of doing justice, while the little "road agents" have been as numerous as rabbits. Mr. Depew's skill in dealing with these men has been marvelous and successful. His remarkable resources in political matters, and his large experience have made him an overmatch for the men who are in power for business only.

His career in the Senate will be watched with interest. His powers as an orator are unquestioned, but his capacity as a debater is yet to be tested. Will he have his resources of humor at ready command, or will he become simply a working Senator?

POOR ITALY.

Some startling facts have come to light recently, regarding the condition of the Italian people. Mrs. Dario Papa states in the North American, that, "each year in Italy a hundred thousand persons go mad with hunger, while thousands die of the pellagra, hunger madness." Owing to the heavy taxation on salt, the consumer pays about forty times more than he should for it, and its price is the same as sugar.

The people live in a state of despair. The government is so well organized, it suppresses any uprisings. The people seem to have lost the power to organize against abuses.

While the world is indignant at the massacre of the Armenians, it looks solidly on, while a hundred thousand people die of starvation in Italy, and the whole population is underfed.

Emigration allows many to better their conditions, but the great majority of the people are unable to get away.

The reasons why the people of Italy, the possessors of a very little domain, should have degenerated rather than advanced, are not clearly apparent. Even if the influence of the Romanistic church has kept the people in ignorance, that fact does not sufficiently explain their decadence.

Mexico, still under the dominance of the Church, appears to be advancing. Chile, under the same dominance, and the Argentine Republic, are advancing. Elsewhere national old age and decrepitude in the order of events?

One of the writers on this subject insists that it is due to an acquired racial habit; that nations like individuals may lose their grip; that the presence of competition, of unwise laws may discourage any desire for advancement. One writer says the Italians are ignorant of their own resources, and cannot make the best of what they have, and that the Italian reformers have not taken any interest in organizing the people into bodies that could act with influence in reorganizing their industries. This human madness of a nation is one of the most pitiable spectacles of modern times.

THE FARMERS AND PROTECTION.

The sugar beet interest is exceedingly active in urging Congress not to annex any more tropical territory. Senator Mason asked permission of the Senate and obtained it, to publish in full in the Congressional Record, the editorials of the leading agricultural papers on the subject. These editorials take the position that expansion means competition of the

farmers and protection.

Hood's Pills

Favorite Cathartic.

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and undulating cathartic will set Nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

There are sincerest wishes for the success of the "Seamen's Club." The promoters apparently understand the demands of the situation. This community owes a whole lot to the men who go down to the sea in ships and is willing to discharge any part of the indebtedness if a satisfactory course can be adopted.

In the story or account of three Chinese sugar plantation laborers leaving off work here and returning to their own land and to their families there is a strong sidelight on the coolie.

There is also brought out the fact that while China has millions of bitterly poor, and its countries filled robbers, it has as well a considerable industrial section of population.

Chas. M. Pepper's Washington Star-letter on Cuban sugar plantations will prove to readers of the advertiser perhaps the most interesting communication that has reached here from the Pearl of the Antilles. Mr. Pepper has visited this country and knows something of cane culture. The little account of "The Smallest Industry" should set some people here thinking.

THE PASSING HOUR.

That Puma tobacco will come in handy at Hilo when the pipe of peace is ready.

There is a bit of a jill in merchant steamer appearances and exits, but the harbor seems crowded as ever.

A great State like Louisiana should send a man to Hawaii to report on the care and treatment of leprosy.

A gentleman of Augusta, Me., intimates that people who invest in ice trust stock are likely to get a "cold deal" or otherwise, to be frostbitten.

It is likely that Gen. Otis meant when he was reporting the "situation improved" on the eve of the clash that he was getting things into a state of preparedness.

Sir Edwin Arnold has the comforting thought that with himself and Kipling still in the field the poet laureateship as at present held does not amount to much.

It is not expected that Gen. Eagan, should he ever visit Hawaii, will complain about warm weather, particularly after his recent siege of hot water at Washington.

The Hawaiian Klondike Colony members certainly have the very best wishes of Honolulu friends. Especially some of the young men up there are a credit to the Islands.

The Chicago Woman's Educational Union should make another paragraph to their resolution inviting England to take part in the Bible showing to be made at Paris in 1900.

The free gymnasium for this country, suggested by the mayor of Boston for that city, would be a great success. It would be available the entire year and would provide means of entertainment for thousands.

It is surprising that in the search for burial ground, catacombs in the high hills back of town have not been suggested. True, the idea might not meet with favor, but it would be a return to an old native custom and otherwise carries some recommendation.

There is lacking to complete the new landscape in Cuba a few pest masters to philately. Hawaii could supply them. All the authorities agree that these Islands harbor some of the most refined collectors and skilful dealers known to the stamp world.

Today the roll of the Senate of the Republic here will be made complete again by the election of Theo. F. Lansing as the successor to H. W. Schmidt, resigned. It is hoped the tameness of the election will not be a criterion for Senate sessions, for unanimity in legislation is weakness.

It may be said without in any way commending on the merits of any litigation, that it is too bad altogether that the authors of the abandoned S. S. City of Columbia have been so disrespected. The spectacle of more than

hundred men working for months and receiving not a penny of pay and then thrown on their own resources thousands of miles from home in an appealing one.

The builders as well as some of the stock speculators must be doing a fit of foot walking, with a big demand for structures and a prospective lumber famine.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney has produced an admirable paper upon the life and services of Frances El. Willard. Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid encouraged such services as Miss Willard and other noble women undertake when he sought to impress upon his hearers that the saints were not all of ancient existence.

There are sincerest wishes for the success of the "Seamen's Club." The promoters apparently understand the demands of the situation. This community owes a whole lot to the men who go down to the sea in ships and is willing to discharge any part of the indebtedness if a satisfactory course can be adopted.

White an honest and patriotic class are shouting for the Flag, and the need of more territory, the farming class who do not have much time for shouting, ask how they are going to be protected against cheap labor. Congress will not dare to refuse the farmers a hearing. We repeat what we have said before, the powerful tobacco interest, distributed through many States, will have even more influence in controlling the action of Congress than the sugar interests.

COLUMBIA IN COURT AGAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

City of Columbia, the sale of which occurred on the 21st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon; that at said time said Ng Fawn informed this affiant that he, said Ng Fawn, and others with whom he was interested, were prepared, and would bid up to \$8,000 or \$10,000 for said steamship; that this amount within a few minutes after the hour of 12 o'clock on said 21st day of February, 1899, was at Kalakaua Hale, in said Honolulu, and was informed by someone there, that said steamship had just been sold to one Harry Evans for the sum of \$1500; that affiant immediately proceeded to look up said Ng Fawn and found said Ng Fawn at his store on King street, in said City of Honolulu, and then and there informed said Ng Fawn of said sale; that said Ng Fawn at that time expressed surprise that the sale had taken place, and informed this affiant that he was of the impression that the sale was to have taken place on the 22nd day of February, 1899; that this affiant thereupon went to said Harry Evans and did offer him the sum of \$2,500 for said purchase, which said Harry Evans refused.

AFFIDAVIT OF SAILORS.

being duly sworn on their oath deposes and says, each for himself, that they are of the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause which was heretofore brought by them in this Court for the recovery of certain amounts claimed as wages due from the said steamship City of Columbia; that their said wages as aforesaid were approved by order of this Court and subsequently said steamship City of Columbia was ordered to be sold to satisfy said wages; that upon the day appointed for the sale of said steamship, to-wit, the 21st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, said steamship was sold to one Harry Evans, for the sum of \$1500; that your affiants are informed and believe to be true that the said sum of \$1500 is not sufficient to pay the Marshal's costs attendant upon said sale; that if said sale is confirmed by this Court that your affiants and the plaintiffs herein, will be entirely deprived of any relief in the premises; that your affiants are poor and without means to buy the necessities of life with; that they have incurred indebtedness here in the City of Honolulu, the payment of which have been dependent upon the payment to them as aforesaid of said wages through the sale of said steamship; that your affiants verily believe that were another sale ordered of said ship, a sum largely in excess of \$1500 could be secured, and that your affiants would be relieved from the necessities which have been thrown upon them; that affiants further say that in their opinion the sum of \$1500 is grossly inadequate for said steamship, and that the same is worth the sum of \$30,000.

AFFIDAVIT OF E. B. McCLANAHAN.

E. B. McClanahan being first duly sworn on his oath deposes and says that on the 21st day of February, 1899, in the City of Honolulu, at the hour of 11:55 a. m. he was present in front of Kalakaua Hale, in the City of Honolulu, attending upon the sale of the steamship City of Columbia; that at said hour there was gathered outside of the front entrance of said Kalakaua Hale some forty or fifty people; that at that time a heavy shower of rain came up and dispersed said crowd of people, some of them crowding into the main entrance of said Kalakaua Hale, until it was in a crowded condition, so crowded, that it would have been difficult for said entrance to have sheltered a greater number of people; that at such time, and during said heavy downpour of rain, and under such circumstances, the sale of the steamship City of Columbia took place, and your affiant verily believes that if said sale had taken place after said shower of rain, in the accustomed place for public sales of this nature, outside of said building, that there would have been greater publicity to the same, and that there would have been more bidders at said sale.

This case will come up at once in chambers.

Happily Mat. o.

Mrs. Tessa Jones and Norman Halstead were united for life yesterday at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Monearat, the latter being the sister of the bride. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Gardner, the new pastor of the Christian church. The wedding was private, but a few friends being in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead left for Maui in the afternoon to be gone ten days. On their return they will make their home in the residence of Ollie Sorenson. The bride is one of the beauties of the city and a great favorite in society. Mr.

Norman Halstead is of the well known Waiau family, and is regarded as one of the coming young men of the Islands. He is an employee in the bank of Bishop & Co.

Sunday School Rally.

At the meeting to be held at the Y. M. C. A. at 4:30, this afternoon, there will be heard reports from pastors and Sunday school superintendents on the proposed great rally of the Sabbath schools in May next. So far as can be learned the idea has been enthusiastically endorsed in every quarter. Every evangelical church in the city is interested.

The leaders for the Sunday school lesson study this afternoon will be Rev. K. Azbil, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Theo. Richards, Mr. Pinkham, the latter presenting the blackboard illustration.

AN ARCTIC SUIT.

Correct Costume for Travel in the Klondike Region.

The accompanying cut shows how a man looks when attired in a regular Klondike outfit. Most people are under the impression that the clothing worn in the extremely cold climate of the Klondike is very heavy. Such, however, is not the case. The garments worn are very closely woven, allowing neither the heat of the body to escape nor the exterior cold to penetrate. Furs cannot be worn around the body when traveling. They cause perspiration and do not thoroughly prevent the cold from coming in and striking the warm body, causing sudden freezing.

The heaviest underwear obtainable is worn, with a light suit next to the skin to prevent rubbing with the rough surface. Over this comes the heavy



C. I. HELM.
(In Klondike Costume.)

blue flannel miner's shirt, which is covered with a heavy sweater—all these garments being closely woven. The trousers are made of heavy Mackinaw woolen.

The feet are covered with four pairs of socks, together with a fifth pair of very heavy ones which come up over the trousers. The shoes worn are heavy moose skin moccasins, with thick sheepskin linings.

Over all the body comes the light, big, closely woven "parkay." The collar of this is of the finest fur, and when it is extremely cold this collar is gathered in front of the face and the heavy fur cap with its thick earlaps is pulled down over the head. This leaves almost no opening to see through, only sufficient to notice the trail. At times a silk handkerchief is wrapped around the face to prevent chilled air being inhaled, and causing quick consumption. A thick pair of woolen mitts is worn on the hands, which are then encased in big furs, the cuffs of which come clear up to the elbow.

All in all, while a man is hardly in swimming costume, still it is far from being so heavy as most people think. Mr. C. I. Helm, of this city, from whom the above likeness was secured, walked 700 miles down the Yukon attired precisely as has been described. The dogs belonging to the party, which was four in number, hauled the supplies on sleds. The travelers stopped briefly only at a way house or two, and then continued their journey.

FLAGSHIP GONE.

The Cruiser Philadelphia Sails Away—Scindia.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia (flagship) sailed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Samoa. She is expected to return inside of two months on her way to San Francisco to go into drydock. Lieut. Lansdale, formerly navigating officer, is now executive officer in place of Lieut. Stevens, who was invalidated home just prior to the flagship's departure.

The collier Scindia is alongside of Pacific Mail wharf repairing boilers, which, it is expected, will be finished in a fortnight. Lieut. Safford, who came on the Iris is now executive officer of the Scindia. The Scindia will take on about 4,000 tons of coal for Samoa and from there will sail for Manila.

BACK TO CHINA

Laborers Who Can Do Better in the Home Land.

THEY CAME FROM FARMS

Cancelled Contracts—Give Reasons for Desire to Return—Money Consideration—Hard Work.

Three Chinese laborers of the cane fields, with unexpired but cancelled contracts, appeared at the office of Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Immigration, yesterday to settle up their bank accounts preparatory to returning to China, never to come back to these Islands. The credits in their pass books were less than the sum required for passage to China and they produced the difference in coin, tickets will be purchased for them to leave by the next steamer. An interpreter was engaged and the men were questioned at length. Thus was their story:

All three were married. All had small holdings of land in China. All were farmers. They had come to Hawaii to remain several years, it being represented to them that they could rapidly earn and easily save a large amount of money. Besides wishing to rejoin their families, the men gave the following reasons for having reached the decision to return to China with no thought of again visiting Hawaii:

First. They can make more money as farmers in China than they can as laborers here. They can net not less than \$12 a month there and there were \$16 a month gross here.

Second—they do not like their treatment by the Japs.

Third—the work here is too laborious.

Two of the Chinamen were quite intelligent fellows. One could understand a little English and could as well use some Hawaiian words correctly.

These men did not have any slave labor tale to tell. One said that a Japa had once kicked him, another that a Japa had once struck him, and the third that the "boss" was simply ill-humored. The food and lodgings were satisfactory and the medical attendance free was appreciated. They liked the climate of Hawaii. They were certain of employment indefinitely, with perhaps more pay in the future, but on the whole, taking all things into consideration, they could better themselves by returning to China and again becoming farmers.

The three Chinese told how laborers were recruited in their country. A man acquainted in the district placed posters everywhere telling of the inducements Hawaii offered, particularly to agricultural laborers. Then meetings were held and everything explained. Finally came the signing of the contracts and embarkation. The men exhibited neither signs of disappointment over what they had encountered here, nor any bounding joy over the prospect of getting to their homes again. They had simply made a cold calculation.

One of the plantations near Honolulu has an unusually large percentage of desertions. Still none of the estates on this island are very short of labor. This is most marked with the estates on the line of the railway. Every Chinaman or Jap driven who finds himself completely stranded in Honolulu goes down the road and signs on one of the plantations.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Plan to Give Free Treatment for the City's Poor.

Honolulu is to have an eye and ear institution. The first steps toward its establishment were taken yesterday morning, when a meeting was held at the offices of J. F. Hackfeld & Co.

A board of directors was immediately elected, consisting of the following: President, Robert Lewers; E. A. Mott-Smith, secretary and treasurer; J. F. Hackfeld, B. F. Dillingham, Thos. Hobron, L. C. Ables.

When the subscription lists were opened in order that necessary arrangements might be started, every man present subscribed for a large amount.

Three days in the week will be set aside for the treatment of poor patients. Dr. H. C. Sloggett, who will give his services gratuitously, has been appointed surgeon, and will be assisted by Dr. G. P. Andrews.

The Chowder Lunch.

The down town restaurants were practically deserted during the noon hour yesterday. Even the Milikona table at Nolte's was without a quorum. This was on account of the Chowder Lunch at Central Union Church. Besides the chowder, there was a full amount of cold meats and salads and coffee and dessert, all from the bottoms of the ladies and all served in most charming manner. The affair was satisfactory in every way. An idea of the liberal patronage may be formed when it is known that fifteen gallons of chowder were used.

TO TONE UP THE SYSTEM AGAINST OPPRESSIVE HEAT

"I Consider it Unequalled"

Mr. Edwin Bright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimonial:



"I am pleased to say I have used

AYER'S SAPSAPILLA

both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes, I consider it unequalled."

For confirmation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take this with Dr. Ayer's Sapsapilla: one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

This is election day.

Francis Gay, of Makaweli, returns home tonight.

Col. W. H. Cornwell returns to Wai'anae this morning.

About 100 tons of sugar a day is now being made at Ewa mill.

The Minister of Finance has a notice in this issue to tax payers.

Promoter A. V. Gear and F. H. Hay-selden left for Lanai yesterday.

George Robertson will be a passenger on the Mauna Loa for Kau today.

A circus now touring in Australia will visit Hawaii in a few months.

Good many of the Engineers practice rifle shooting at Kakaako and Iwilei.

President Dole and Attorney General Smith have gone to Hilo for a few days.

Ezra Poppleton, of bakery and bank-farm fame, has left the country "for good."

Senator T. F. Lansing was a passenger to Lahaina on the Kihonaha yesterday.

Miss Mist will leave on the Mikado this evening for a visit to friends on Kauai.

"Shanks" Mossman has signed several candidates for cars in Myrtle racing crews.

Strictly up-to-date canopy top buggies, by the Australia, for Schuman Fort street.

George Wilson has been appointed port superintendent for Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Chas. Bellina has been joined at the Club Stables by his brother, William, from the States.

Dr. Carrington Bolton, a scientist, has delivered an illustrated lecture at Washington on Hawaii.

Money is firm at 7 and 8 here. It will loosen up somewhat soon, as the dividend season is approaching.

No dyspepsia where the Blue Flame oil stove is used. The Hawaiian Hard-ware Co., Agents, Fort Street.

A. B. Wood, of Henry Waterhouse & Co., leaves by the Ohina on March 10 for a business trip to the coast.

Miss Jessamine Curtis and J. A. Butterfield were quickly wedded last evening at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Gardner.

Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, the attorneys, are fitting up their new office in the Judd building and will be moved by March 1.

The contract for building the Kalapana road in Puna, has been awarded to R. J. Lyman for \$8,946. Contracts

for other roads on Hawaii are in abeyance.

Dr. C. A. Peterson, Inspector of plantation laborers and quarters, will go to Waialua today.

One 18x42 inch horizontal, slide-valve second hand engine for sale. Apply to Catton, Nelli & Co.

A newly admitted attorney had a hard wrestle in the Circuit Court yesterday with native names.

Maj. Wood, U. S. A., chief army medical officer here, is soon to go on the retired list on account of age.

Mons. Pollio, the new Consul for France, accredited from Washington, was a cailor at the Executive Building yesterday.

One man who now gets nothing out of the sale of the City of Columbia was at one time offered 90 cents on the dollar for a \$600 claim.

One lumber firm of the town is discharging four ships and has another in the stream, but hardly any seasoned lumber in the yards.

Reports from Molokai are to the effect that the new plan of growing taro for settlement use by settlement employees is bound to succeed.

Miss Greenwell, of Kona, who has been visiting Miss von Holt for the past month, returns to her home by the Mauna Loa this morning.

The Hawaiian Fibre Company is exhibiting in the Pacific Hardware Co.'s windows some of the hemp which was reduced by hand at their sisal farm.

The steamer Garonne on this trip from Seattle will land at Hilo the new bridge to connect C. S. Desky's Reed Island property with the town of Hilo.

Marshal Brown, Deputy Attorney General Dole and Deputy Atkinson are all working in the prosecution of Aldrich on the charge of counterfeiting by photography.

Word is received from Hawaii by Dr. Monseratt that the horn fly has made its appearance there and that the stock owners are quite alarmed. The pest was probably carried from Honolulu by island steamers.

Great bargains in many articles in house furnishing goods, including crockery and glassware at our bargain tables. All goods marked in plain figures. Call and inspect. W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., King street.

The condition of Princess Kaiulani is still rather serious, and Drs. Miner and Walters are in constant attendance. The trouble is inflammatory rheumatism and the patient will go to Germany for the waters.

Work has been started on the reservoir for the Kaimuki water works and the foundations for the pumping plant are to be laid at once. A number of houses are being built on the tract and lots are still in steady demand.

Professor A. Koehle left on the steamer last evening for Kauai, for the purpose of investigating the ravages of the cane borer on the Lihue plantation. It is said that owing to the presence of this insect the plantation is losing from one to three tons of sugar per acre.

A BIG FREIGHTER.

S. S. Carlisle City, of San Diego Line, in This Port.

The California and Oriental freighter Carlisle City is at Pacific Mall wharf, having arrived early yesterday morning from Hongkong and Yokohama with a cargo of 600 tons of merchandise for local merchants and is full up with freight for San Diego, whence she sails at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Carlisle City is under a charter from a British firm and was formerly in the trade between London and Atlantic ports in the United States.

The Carlisle City was built in 1894 by Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., of Sunderland. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 350 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet. Her gross tonnage is 3002 and net, 18

A CEMETERY SITE

Trip Made for the Purpose of Viewing Lands.

MOANALUA AND KAHAUJKI

Halawa Is Not Favored—Majority for Moanalua-Kahauiki's Defects—President's Party.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A personally conducted exploration for a cemetery site was made yesterday down the railroad. President Dole, who is at the head of the joint committee of the Board of Health, the Executive Council and the Oahu Cemetery Association, was in charge of the party. Mr. Dillingham, general manager of the railway, placed a coach and engine at the disposal of the committee and invited guests. In the party were twenty-four souls, allowing a soul for each man. The prominent citizens, excluding the newspaper representatives were: Gov. Cleghorn, Geo. R. Carter, Dr. N. B. Emerson, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Dr. F. R. Day, John Phillips, David Dayton, Dr. J. S. McGrew, Geo. W. Smith, John E. Bush, J. W. McDonald. The only delegate from the Hawaiian press was F. J. Testa. All who were expected to make the trip were at the depot promptly at the hour indicated in the courteous summons and a start was made without any delay.

Inspections were made of lands in Halawa, Moanalua and Kahauiki. There was scarcely any consideration of the Halawa tract. It was not liked and was considered unavailable for a variety of reasons. Distance and the fact that cane would grow all about the place were amongst the objections.

Quite a stop was made about three-quarters of a mile beyond Moanalua. The acreage that it is believed can be secured here was carefully viewed. It gently slopes upward from the railway track, affords a view of the harbor and city and it was stated that there would be no trouble in digging to desired depth with ordinary tools. It was figured that an artesian well could be provided and that perhaps a small or modest pumping plant could supply the water. The expense of preparing the land will be slight. That is in good soil was guaranteed by several, both Governor Cleghorn and David Dayton remarking of the growth of kulu as a sign that fertilizers would not be required in growing grass, trees and flowers. The time from the city on the railway would be but a few minutes and besides there is a Government wagon road through the tract. It is desired to secure from seventy to two hundred acres and there is ample land there. It is owned by Mr. Damon, Minister of Finance.

Nearly an hour was spent by the party in viewing the Kahauiki land. This task involved a walk of a mile and a half or more from the railway to the wagon road and back again. Mr. A. T. Atkins particularly distinguished himself as a pedestrian. There were a number who said at once that the Kahauiki plot pointed out was a choice piece of land for the purpose in view. It is at a good elevation, has fertile soil and can be watered cheaply as the Moanalua piece. Then Kahauiki is but about a mile further from town than Nuuanu cemetery. But there is one thing adverse to Kahauiki that is believed by many to be serious, if not fatal. A member of the party who is familiar with land matters, made the assertion that the tract if at this time sub-divided and put upon the market would sell readily to people who would build. The place would certainly make a beautiful suburb. The landscape and marine views are unexcelled on the island. Another gentleman put it this way: "We must look to the future. Look ahead ten years, which stage is not distant. The land will be wanted for homesteads by that time. There can be no doubt of it. If it is not, Honolulu will have so shrunken that it will not need much of any cemetery. Let us avoid the mistakes that were made in selection of Nuuanu, Makiki and the Catholic cemeteries on King street." Still there were a few who would yet vote for Kahauiki.

A heavy majority of the party of twenty-four was for the Moanalua site. It is quite clear of the land on which Mr. Damon is making such great improvements and the "lay" of it could not be improved upon.

Considerations kept in mind by the committee and guests were chiefly accessibility and economy or facility of transportation. The Kahauiki tract is off the railway. The Moanalua piece is on the line. Mr. Dillingham, on behalf of the railway, offers to provide a chapel at which services can be held and to make what all consider a reasonable, or rather a very low transportation scale. A number of the gentlemen insisted from first to last that no bargains should be made which did not include the assurance that the poorer people would be well off as at present in disposing of their dead.

An official recommendation will be made in a few days.

Nearly every member of the party gave views on cremation and nearly all of them were in favor of it. The physicians are for it to a man as a health measure. Mr. Testa did not believe the natives would take kindly to incineration of bodies. One gentleman said that if any Roman Catholics would be permitted by their relatives to be disposed of in a crematory. Both Dr. Day and Dr. Wood thought that the Asiatics and more specifically the Japanese, would favor a crematory. Mr. Dole said that he had his thoughts

at one time to recommend to the Legislature that the project for a crematory be given Government assistance.

BRITISH OPINION.

Leading London Paper Speaks of Americans in the Philippines.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A Sun cable from London says: The Spectator will say tomorrow: "The Philippines are American property. We question if the work of reducing them to order will be very long. It will never occur to any American to interfere with their religion, whether it be Catholic or pagan or a mixture of both."

"Why should the Tagal peasant, who will probably be freer from official oppression than any man in the world except the Hindoo-stane peasant, risk his life, his house and his means of subsistence to enter into a contest with rulers whom he sees from the experience of Sunday that he is hopelessly unable to defeat."

"The Americans underrate their own capacity for producing men whom they can trust to govern well. Why, the whole Continent of Europe is already declaring that the reserve force of the Union is too great for the future security of the remainder of the world."

A PENDING CASE

Commitment Proceedings Against J. Titcomb.

Death of a Woman Under Suspicious Circumstances — A Brother's Quest.

Commitment proceedings in a most interesting case, of which mention has been made before in this paper, are now going on in the Circuit Court before Judge Stanley. This is the case of Jules Titcomb, charged with the murder of his mistress, Kohele, on Kauai, last November.

The Titcomb family is well known throughout Kauai, its members being old residents, fairly well off. Jules Titcomb was at one time married to the sister of Kohele, referred to, and after the death of his wife he began to live with Kohele, his sister-in-law. But vague rumors were heard that the two didn't get along well together and quarreled a great deal. On the 9th of November Kohele suddenly died.

An inquest was held and parties who were supposed to know something about the case either testified that they knew nothing about it or didn't testify at all. It is alleged that some of the jurors were under the influence of liquor during the inquest. However that may be, they returned a verdict in which asthma was given as the cause of death. This supposedly ended the case. A Japanese physician attended.

A brother of the dead woman, an industrious fellow living on Hawaii, went to Kauai upon hearing of his sister's death. He at once was struck by the thought that all had not been strictly right. He caused the body to be exhumed, but decomposition had set in and nothing new developed from that source.

The police department became interested and some good men were started to inquire into the affair. As a result enough evidence was secured to warrant them in placing a charge of murder in the second degree against Julius Titcomb. The commitment proceedings have been going on since Monday.

The prosecution, contending with many baffling circumstances, places great reliance in the testimony of a little boy, Jules Lilihi, a nephew of the dead woman. This boy says that he saw Titcomb assault Kohele, knocking her down and kicking her. This occurred, it is stated, on the 5th of November, and the boy was not allowed to see her until the 7th, when the woman spoke to him as if she thought she was going to die. Death occurred on the 9th. Numerous witnesses have testified that they noticed bruises and cuts upon the deceased after death, although the Japanese doctor who was called in testified that he had examined her "with a glass" after death and was unable to notice any marks or discoloration.

A most singular case of untruthfulness was developed during the proceedings. One witness deliberately testified that he had made an agreement with Titcomb before the inquest that he would testify as Titcomb directed in payment for a certain piece of land, that Titcomb had not kept his agreement, therefore he wouldn't keep his. He then calmly testified that he would give evidence in return for money.

There is a quite strong case for the defense in general denial, in the showing of the period between the time of the alleged assault and the death and in the claim of death from asthma.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA.

In a recent letter from Washington, D. C., to an old friend, Major G. A. Storer, for twenty years United States Consul at Singapore, says: "While at Des Moines I became acquainted with a liniment known as Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I found excellent against rheumatism as well as against soreness of the throat and chest (giving me much easier breathing). I had a touch of pneumonia early this week, and two applications freely applied to the throat and chest relieved me of it at once. I would not be without it for anything." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. J. all druggists and dealers.

A STATE'S WAY

Manner of Handling the Lepers of Louisiana.

MENTION MADE OF HAWAII

Home on Leased Ground—Within a Stockade—Some Difficulties Set Forth.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The lease of the Lepers' Home of Louisiana will expire in a short time, and the State will again be brought face to face with the question of what to do with the lepers. The timidity of the State in dealing with the question is responsible in part for the continuance of the disease. Drastic measures, such as have been adopted in Hawaii and other countries where leprosy prevails, would, it is believed, have routed it from the State long ago. As it is, leprosy has lingered in Louisiana for a century and a quarter.

The report of the Board of Control to Governor Foster shows that Louisiana will be entirely unprepared to care for the inmates of the Indian Camp Home upon the expiration of the lease. It will be impossible to secure a renewal of the lease because of public prejudices in Iberville parish, where the home is situated, and the bitter opposition of the neighboring prosperous town of Whitecastle. The same opposition will be encountered in other parishes where the State may try to establish a home for lepers. The Board has frequently called the attention of the Legislature to the matter, pointing out that the State ought to purchase property for a home and not depend upon a lease; but the Legislature has always dodged the unpleasant question.

Whether the failure of the State to act will result in turning the lepers loose on the community, or whether they will remain where they are until they can be removed elsewhere, cannot now be determined. No one is likely to venture on the place to remove them as trespassers. It is possible that they will find another home through the charity of friends, for they have received many gifts and legacies from all parts of the country, and there is an auxiliary association of women in New Orleans who look after and care for these unfortunate people.

The present home was established in 1892 when Louisiana seemed to be aroused to the importance of dealing with the problem of leprosy. It had previously been regarded as a subject to be avoided, the mere mention of which was thought to be prejudicial to the interests of the State. For more than a century since Carondelet's regime under the Spanish domination the leper question had been ignored, and it was agreed not to recognize the existence of the disease. But in 1892, owing to the unpleasant publicity that had been given the disease, through the discovery of a leper barber and a leper baker, the necessity of action was recognized by all. The Legislature provided for a home, but unfortunately appropriated only enough money to lease one, not enough to buy one, and passed an act which provided penalties for harboring lepers and required sheriffs to deliver such unfortunate to the house when so ordered by the district judge. The first idea was to establish the home in the outskirts of New Orleans, where better medicinal attendance could be provided; but the city protested so loudly that this plan was abandoned. The Board of Control kept its subsequent plans secret to prevent similar protests from the parishes, and it was not until the Indian Camp plantation had been leased that the location determined on was made known.

The leper home is admirably situated. It covers 200 acres of an old plantation in Iberville parish, on the Mississippi, seven miles from a railroad and two miles from Whitecastle, on the opposite side of the river. The lepers are confined within a high stockade surrounding a space of fifteen acres. Within the stockade are seven houses occupied by the lepers, an elevated pavilion or lookout for their amusement, and a splendid grove of live oaks. On the other side of a fence in the direction of the main plantation building is a long raised cottage, especially constructed for the lepers' dining hall, kitchen and other offices. No one is allowed inside the inner leper stockade except the doctor, the nurses and the members of the Board of control.

The home is admirably managed in all respects, and the greatest care is taken to prevent any spread of the disease. All money handled by the lepers is soaked in bichloride of mercury solution and fumigated with the strongest disinfectants. The site is healthful and isolated. There is an old-time plantation mansion, an immense brick

building, which is only half occupied by the Sisters of Charity, who do the nursing, and other employees, and there are accommodations on the place for five times as many lepers as are there; indeed, when the plantation was leased, it was with the plea that the act of 1892, requiring the confinement of all lepers in the home, would be rigidly enforced. The home is somewhat expensive, and the State is paying some \$300 a year for the support of each inmate.

Unfortunately, the law of 1892 has been allowed to fall into desuetude, and there are more lepers outside the home than in it. This is due partly to the concealment of lepers, and to the unwillingness of the Sheriffs to arrest them. The Board of Control itself has not heretofore insisted on the compulsory confinement of lepers, preferring that they should voluntarily go to the home, and should be attracted by the fact that they would be more comfortable in the institution than on the outside, where they are avoided by every one. The home is certainly comfortable. The lepers are well cared for, well fed, well clothed. They suffer a great deal from cold, for when it once reaches their bones, it seems impossible to warm them up by any fire. Otherwise they are well satisfied, and only one leper has escaped, a young man, who ran off to go to the Hawaiian Islands, where he thought there were better chances for a leper to make headway than in Louisiana. One chief reason why many lepers refuse to enter the home is that it is not permanent. Lepers are timid, and their relatives want to know all about the home before placing members of their families there; and when they find that the home is merely leased and that there will have to be removal this year, they refuse to take advantage of the accommodations the State offers.

The Board of Control in its report to Gov. Foster makes an earnest demand for energetic and vigorous action, the purchase of grounds for the lepers and the confinement of all lepers in a home. If this is done it is the opinion of all experts that the disease can be got rid of in Louisiana in a very short time; but action should be taken at once, as the lease of the present home expires this year.

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THE COFFEE MEN

Intelligent Course of Leaders in Organization

The Essential Points Decided Upon, Ideas of Dr. Russel-Blight, Grade Uniformity.

(Hilo Tribune.)

The last monthly meeting of the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association was almost exclusively spent in debating the necessity of corporate efforts of the planters in order to make the new industry successful. The unanimous opinion was that points most essential for success never could be attained through individual energy, no matter how great, active and industrious the planters may be. Considering the amount of business done in the interest of the Olaa district by the Association in the course of a few months only of its existence, it was decided to warmly urge the planters of other districts to form similar organizations. Kona, the eldest coffee place, Kaumana, Puna and Kohala ought certainly to have each and every one their local representative bodies. Those few Olaa coffee planters who are still keeping "wild" in the jungle ought to put their shoulders to the wheel as soon as they realize that it is not fair to benefit gratuitously by the other people's work.

Still, the formation of merely local associations will prove inadequate to grapple with difficulties, perhaps the most material of all. There are problems superior to all others in importance, whose solution renders the co-operation of the whole island, nay of the whole group, necessary and unavoidable. As a matter of fact those problems devolve upon the Government. Unfortunately the Government does not show any disposition to tackle them. The annexation to the U. S. has already charged us with the republican duty to work out our own salvation without and before arming us with our republican rights of self-government, which is the only tool to do it. An extremely unpleasant, difficult and dangerous situation. The more difficult it is, the more we must unite to find the outcome.

Of numerous interests of that character, requiring immediate co-operative action of the whole island at least, are the necessities:

1. To insure uniformity of grades of coffee shipped to the world's market.

Without such uniformity "Hawaiian coffee" will always remain an indefinite article requiring careful inspection and valuations of every individual bag, a kind of work sufficient to disgust the buyers.

2. Necessity to protect ourselves from importation of dangerous blights.

Without some rigorous methods of inspection and disinfection the importation of those blights with subsequent ruin of the industry is a mere question of time. We have been fortunate enough to escape them so far, by chance, but it would be more than foolish to take such chances in the future. No planter and no capitalist with a sound mind will ever venture into a departure subject to such

chances beyond merely the experimental scale. The insurance against dangerous blights is equal if not more essential than that against political revolutions.

Such was the tenor of conclusions arrived at by the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association. The debates have resulted in the appointment of a committee composed of Messrs. L. Turner, Florante Souza and Dr. N. Russel with instructions to communicate with the representative planters of other coffee districts of this island of Hawaii for the purpose of holding a convention in the near future. The details will be fixed by the committee.

DR. N. RUSSEL.

LINES BY JUDGE HARDY.

Poem Read at the Dinner in Honor of the Chief Justice.

The following lines accompanying a note of regret were sent to the bar committee on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the service of Chief Justice Judd on the bench, by Circuit Judge Hardy, of Kauai, and read by Mr. A. S. Humphries:

Who holds the scales of Justice firm and true,
And amid conflicting claims gives each his due.

Whose sword still keeps the lawless in terror,
While white-winged Mercy hovers o'er
the forum;
Whose mind well stored with solid legal lore,
Has insight keen to pierce each question's core.

Who bears such burden five and twenty years,
Though aided well by Whitings and by Friends.

In truth deserves the honors of the bar—
(Who though not benchers, yet good judges are,

Of what befits this high judicial station,
Nor lack they chance for careful observation;)

—No laurel crown to dignify the forum,
But high souled feast in mode magnanimous.

As, for the bar, the student eats his terms,

So too, the seasoned lawyer still affirms,
And stands by precedent, and when a feast invites,

He lets no specious plea abate his rights.

When fit occasion comes and says "partake,"

He does full justice to the board from soup to cake.

We warmly pledge our learned Chief Justice Judd,
The worthy son of good ancestral blood.

Tis very plain his natal star was lucky.
We know him upright, genial, wise and plucky.

We wish him many years of honor yet,
Ere in unclouded sky his sun shall set;

Ere may he hear the verdict then "well done."

And on that day his robes of white put on!

J. HARDY.

February 14, 1899.

TOOK A SEVERE COLD AFTER THE BIG FIRE.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help; the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cold and cough left me, and in this high altitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, Editor Daily Advertiser, Cripple Creek, Col. Sold by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., all druggists and dealers.

LIFE OF A SHIP

Wooden Vessels Were Said to Last 15 Years.

Large Percentage of Them Still Much Longer—Notable Instances of Longevity.

The average life of a wooden ship was said to be fifteen years, remarks a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. This probably was assumed as a basis for insurance purposes, yet a large percentage of wooden ships flourished much longer than fifteen years. I could quote many instances of wooden ships which kept afloat an incredible number of years, and eighty out of every hundred were coasters. Two extraordinary instances of longevity in ships may be worth quoting here. In February, 1827, the Betsy-Cains of Shields, sailed from that port with a cargo to Hamburg. She met with a heavy gale from east-southeast, and bore up for Shields harbor. The sea was raging on Tynemouth bar; the ship struck, was driven upon the rocks and lost. What ship was this that was lost in the year 1827? Will it be believed that she was the yacht that in 1869 brought over to England William, Prince of Orange, and that she was then called the Princess Mary? This, at all events, was claimed for her. How old was she when she carried the prince? For a number of years afterward she was one of Queen Anne's royal yachts, and was reckoned a very fast sailing vessel.

The other instance is that of a vessel called the Cognac Packet, which, as she was afloat in 1886, may still be trading and in good health. I took a note of her in that year, when she sailed from Seaham harbor coal laden for Harwich, in command of Capt. Button, and she was then ninety-four years old, having been built at Burlesdon, Hants, in 1792. She used to carry brandy to France, and so they named her above. She was almost a box in shape.

"UNCLE TOM" BARBER.

Days When the Wealthy Colonel Was an Instructor.

Capt. Jones, U. S. A., who was here a few days ago in command of his company of the Twenty-second regiment of regulars, almost direct from Cuba, was a cadet at West Point when Thos. H. Barber, recently Colonel and Brigadier General U. S. V., was an instructor. The man who afterwards became chief hero of the First New York Volunteers, and who was promoted for gallantry on the beach at Waikiki, had the French class. "We all rather liked Barber," said Capt. Jones. "He was not at all disposed to 'stuff' us. He handled the class like lightning. Barber's fads were skating in winter and horseback riding in summer. He would come into the class room, mark the exercises and with a few words would be gone in a minute, either mounting his horse or walking with his skates dangling by his side. We called him 'Uncle Tom.' He has always had a fondness for the cadets and entertains them in New York at every opportunity."



Lovely Skin
Luxuriant Hair

The clearest skin, free from pimple, spot, or blemish, the softest, whitest hands, shapely nails, and luxuriant, lustrous hair with clean, wholesome scalp, are produced by CURTIN'S SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, blotches, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and baby blemishes, because the only preventive of the cause, viz.: inflammation and clogging of the pores.

Send Enclosed the word. British agent: F. NEWBERRY & Sons, 1 King Edward-st, London. POSTER DURE AND GREEN, CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "All About the Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE/FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.



NEW HOME OF C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

By the 1st of August of this year the big new building of the Brewer Co. will be completed. The work of placing the foundation is already going rapidly forward.

The building, which will be situated on Queen street, will consist of two stories. The first floor will be occupied entirely by the Brewer company, and here they will have their vast

and offices of the directors. The second floor will be divided into offices, with all the most modern appliances. The second floor, however, is subject to change according to the desires of patrons.

The building will have a frontage of forty-one feet on Queen street and will extend eighty-four feet toward the water. The front of the building is

Brewer & Co.'s old stand.

treated in classic style, all the first story openings being a series of arches.

The whole structure, with the exception of the cornices and mouldings, will be of brick, and will be a worthy addition to the other new business blocks in the course of construction. The plans are by Ripley & Dickey architects. The site is the location of the

Brewer & Co.'s old stand.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Established 1826.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isk.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Bombay-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. Fox particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....101,650,000

Total reichsmarks.....107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks.....8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies.....85,000,000

Total reichsmarks.....43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Manufacture and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Ships, Rice, Milla, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT NOVEMBER, 1897.

£13,558,988.

1-Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000

Subscribed.....2,750,000

A SEAMAN'S CLUB**SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.**

Very Quietly a Snug Harbor Has Been Provided.

Piano and Games—Billiard Table Ordered—Designed as Sailor's Social Hall.

A Seaman's Club, which has for years been the cherished project of many city people interested in the welfare of the men who come here in ships, is now assured. It has already been opened. The quarters are in the second story of the Bremig building, at the corner of Nuuanu and Queen streets. There is a large room and it has already been quite extensively furnished. Besides a piano, several other musical instruments have been provided. There are cards, dominoes, checkers and chess and other games. It was impossible to secure a billiard table in town, but one has been ordered from the coast. Writing material has been placed at the disposal of all who may wish to use it. There will be the daily newspapers and much other reading matter. In the place will be a stand, owned by Geo. Cavanaugh, for the sale of cigars and tobacco and soft drinks. There is a bath free to all. C. E. Smith will be in charge of the place. Funds have been provided by a number of gentlemen who guarantee the fullest support of the retreat for six months. If it is given any reasonable amount of patronage it will be continued indefinitely. If the experiment may be counted a complete success, there are men who stand ready to endow it quite liberally.

The club is for the merchant sailors especially. Its whole and sole purpose is to keep them out of saloons, or rather it might be said to afford a lounging and resting place for the sailors who do not wish to go to saloons but who loaf in no other place. This is the card which is being distributed on the merchant ships:

SEAMAN'S CLUB—For the use of Seamen only. Piano, Billiards, Games, Writing Materials, Newspapers, Soft Drinks; Cigars and Tobacco.

All welcome. Bring your friends and have a good time.
Cor. Nuuanu and Queen streets.
(Up-stairs.)
Honolulu, H. I.

The place is now open and those who have real interest in such a thing, just as described, will be welcome as visitors.

FOR UNCLE SAM.

Two 300 ton Scows Being Built for Use Here.

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. is at present engaged in the construction of two large scows for the United States Government. They are nearly completed and will probably be launched next week. It has not been fully decided yet as to who will have the honor of christening these scows, and whether or not champagne will be spilled over their sides.

The contract was given a few weeks ago and the way that the Railway Company happened to get it was this: Some time ago J. A. Hughes, foreman of the car shops of the railroad, built a couple of scows for the use of the company. When Consul Haywood saw these he decided that they were just the thing wanted for coaling United States ships. As a result he placed a contract in the hands of the railroad people.

The scows are to be larger than anything in the line hitherto built here. They will be 75 feet long and 33 feet wide. They will be sheathed entirely with copper, and the cost of each is considerable. They will be used for carrying coal and each will have a capacity of over 300 tons.

That they were badly needed by the United States Government was shown by the length of time it took to coal the Oregon when here, all on account of lack of proper facilities. The new scows will be towed by the United States tug Iroquois.

A BARN BURNED

Firemen Called to Colburn Place, Kinau Street

An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday afternoon at 2 P.M. When the firemen arrived on the scene the barn of John Colburn was in flames. The firemen devoted their attention to saving adjacent buildings and in this they were entirely successful.

It is not known how the fire originated. When one of the inmates of the house stepped outside it was seen that the building was on fire. It is said that the barn was worth about \$1,000, but besides that there was \$100 of feed and \$300 in grain. It was insured for \$400.

£15

MELANPHY—In the name of February 21, 1899, to the sum of £15 F. Melanphy, a son.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 21.
Am. schr. Bessie E. Stevens, Hamer, 18 days from San Francisco; 95 bbls. wine to order.

Schr. Iwa, Kauffmann, 12 hrs. from Koolau.

Schr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, 29 hrs. from Kauai; — hrs. from Lahaina; 667 bags sugar, 78 bags coffee, 31 head cattle and 16 bbls. hides.

Schr. Waialae, Green, 14 hrs. from Waimana; 1500 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin; 2000 bags sugar to H. von Holt.

Schr. J. A. Cammins, Searle, 7 hrs. from Heela; 1200 bags sugar, 300 bags rice to Grinbaum & Co.

Br. schr. Gaelic, Finch, 19 hrs. from Hongkong; 10 days from Yokohama; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, 30 hrs. from Hanalei.

Schr. Kalulani, Eckels, 12 hrs. from Waihi.

Wednesday, February 22.
Schr. Waialae, Green, Kilauea.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Puget Sound in ballast.

U. S. F. S. Philadelphia, Kautz, Samoa.

Schr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, Waimana.

Schr. Ka Moi, Gibbs, Kohala.

Thursday, February 23.
Br. schr. Carlisle City, Aitken, 14 days from Yokohama; 600 tons general merchandise to Alexander & Baldwin.

Schr. Mikahala, Thompson, 12 hrs. from Kauai ports; 5150 bags sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., and 25 sks. coffee for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3000 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Helene, Macdonald, 16 hrs. from Hawaii; 9600 bags sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co., and 50 head cattle for Metropolitan Meat Co.

Am. bkt. Planter, Marden, 17 days from San Francisco; 800 tons of general merchandise for H. Hackfeld & Co.; 18 horses and mules and 2 cows for Gus Schumann.

Schr. James Makai, Tullett, 11 hrs. from Kapea; 2750 bags sugar for H. Hackfeld & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, February 21.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Kauai.

Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.

Schr. Kinai, Clarke, Hawaii.

O. S. S. Australia, Hou-Jette, San Francisco.

Schr. Iwai, Gregory, Waimana.

O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, San Francisco.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Schr. Luka, Sam, Hawaii.

Wednesday, February 22.
Schr. Kauai, Bruhn, 12 hrs. from Koloa; 7,400 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3270 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Thursday, February 23.
Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, Lahaina, Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

Schr. Lulu, Jut, Kalihiwai.

Schr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Hanamau.

SAILING VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in February

Vessel From.

Planter, Am. bk San Francisco

Allen A. Am. schr San Francisco

Aloha, Am. schr ... S. F.

Corona, Am. schr Port Gamble

Skagit, Am. bk Port Gamble

O. M. Kellogg, Am. schr (K.) Gamble

Mildred, Am. schr ... Gamble

Edward O'Brien, Am. sh ... Nanaloa

Geneva, Am. bg ... Clipperton Island

Albany, Ger. br ... Westport

S. D. Carleton, Am. ship ... Hongkong

Republic, Ch. ship ... Newcastle

City of Adelaide, Br. bk Newcastle

King Arthur, Br. ship Newcastle

Blairmore, Br. ship ... Newcastle

Robert Sudden, Am. bk Newcastle

Louisiana, Am. schr Newcastle

Honolulu, Haw. schr ... Newcastle

McNear, Am. bk ... Newcastle

A. M. Baxter, Am. schr Defender, im. schr ... Puget Sound

C. F. Sargent, Am. ship Tacoma

Due in March

Alden Besse Am. bk S. F.

Mohican, Am. bk S. F.

A. J. Fuller, Am. ship Norfolk

Fresno, Am. bk Port Gamble

Amphrite, Br. ship London

Chas. F. Crocker, Am. bk Newcastle

King Cyrus, Am. schr Newcastle

Metho. Nelson, Am. schr Newcastle

H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr Newcastle

Carrier Dove, Am. schr Newcastle

Eureka, Am. bkt. Eureka

Due in April

W. F. Jewett, Am. schr Port Gamble

Due in May

Iroquois, Am. ship Baltimore

Carned Llewellyn, Br. ship Liverpool

H. Hackfeld, eGr. bk Liverpool

Arvin Am. ship Norfolk

Flying Fish—Haw. bk New York

Due in June

W. S. ... Am. ship London

Due in July

George ... Am. ship New York

CHARTERED FOR HONOLULU

Punda Kai, Ch. ship Newcastle

Enterprise, Haw. ship Newcastle

Sailor of Law, Haw. ship Newcastle

Ono-pu Am. schr Newcastle

Edward May Am. bk Newcastle

John C. Polk Am. bk Newcastle

Address, P. O. Newcastle

Deslance Am. schr Newcastle

W. H. Talbot, Am. schr Newcastle

Norely, Am. schr Newcastle

Robert Sudden, Am. bk Newcastle

Gro C. Perkins, Am. bkt. Newcastle

Golden Shore, Am. schr Newcastle

Inca, Am. schr Newcastle

Lorraine, Am. schr Newcastle

Wm. Bowen, Am. schr Newcastle

Colusa, Am. bk Newcastle

J. B. Thomas, Am. schr Newcastle

Emily F. Whiting, Am. ship New York

Kilmory, Br. ship London

Klofstra, Br. ship London

W. F. Lewis, Am. schr Pt. Gamble

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per schr. Bessie E. Stevens, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Geo. Hamer and daughter.

From Yokohama, per S. S. Gaelic, Feb. 21.—Dr. Karl Futterer, Y. Nakamura, Y. Yoshii.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per schr. Mauna Loa, Feb. 21.—Miss Curts, H. Hickey and wife, C. A. Reeves, W. P. Fenwell, Mrs. H. Martin, A. Garibay, Rev. J. Kauhane, C. E. Egan, C. M. Ragdale, W. W. Bruner, Peter Niya, J. J. Egan, Dr. Rowat, Mr. Gusefield, Miss Beard, J. Todd, F. Cockrell, Mr. Dow, T. B. Lyons, F. B. H. Paine, Richard Nowlein, Tong Wo and Mrs. Naholehua.

From Kauai ports, per schr. Mikahala, Feb. 23.—F. Gay, W. Waterhouse, Elmer Peterson, B. A. Lieut. McKeever, S. A. Dr. Averdaze, Mr. Barkhausen.

From Kauai, per schr. James Mauna, Feb. 23.—Rev. Solomon K. Kanuhi, From San Francisco, per bkt. Planter, Feb. 23.—H. G. Gorin and Wm. Stabb.

Departed.

From Kauai and Way Ports, per schr. Kinai, Feb. 21.—Hattie Meemana, Hatie Kekaloha, R. T. Petetson and wife, A. H. Upton, Mr. Carter, W. O. Smith, Miss Hind, Miss Winter, C. S. Desky, V. C. Gray, Dr. Rice, C. Kaiser, C. H. Brown, N. C. Wilfong, Mr. Agan, Dr. R. B. Williams, Charles Williams, Bishop of Panopoli, Harry Rycroft, D. O. Janeway, Dr. Karl Futterer, Dr. Winslow, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Ed Downton, Capt. John Ross.

For San Francisco, per schr. Australia, Feb. 21.—G. E. Burgess and wife, A. H. Bonner, A. H. Batchelder, T. J. Clunie and wife, Lester Coffin, H. S. Coffin, Miss E. M. Davies, H. H. Dawson, A. W. Davis, W. H. Fuller, John P. Fay, H. Ferguson, Miss Green, M. Green, Dr. G. H. Hendricks, H. Halstead, W. L. Hopper, W. J. Jones, F. J. Koster, W. H. Losse and wife, W. C. Morgan, J. E. Miller, Mrs. Makano, L. B. Newell and wife, W. A. Potts, L. S. Ramsdelle, H. L. Rumsey, C. S.